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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The main military hospital in Irkutsk (N 52-16, E 104-20) was situated in the southeastern part of the town near a large cemetery. This hospital was housed in a large building [redacted] it was improvised for this purpose for the war period. Additional treatment was given to patients at the Rehabilitation Battalion (Batalon Vozdoravlivayushchikh), which was housed in the Voyennyy Gorodok (a military barracks complex), a few kilometers from the center of town, also in a southeasterly direction but past the main military hospital. 25X1
2. The 47th Independent Rifle Battalion (47 Otdelnyy Strelkovyy Batalon) was subordinate to the Eastern Siberian Military District and Lieutenant General Romanenko commanded this district. It was stationed at the same Voyennyy Gorodok as was the Rehabilitation Battalion. The following is an organizational breakdown of the 47th Independent Rifle Battalion:

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Battalion Commander: Major Kochenko  
 Deputy for Political Affairs: a captain

The battalion consisted of:

Four rifle companies (strelkovyy)  
 One mortar company (minometnaya)  
 One machine gun company (pulemetnaya)  
 One administration platoon (khozyaystvennaya)  
 One headquarters platoon (shtab)

The mortar company was equipped with mortars of approximately 85 and 125 mm calibers. The machine gun company had Maxim machine guns. The rifle companies were divided into four platoons each of approximately 60 men. Each platoon had four sections (otdeleniye) of 10 to 21 men, with a sergeant in command.

3. The following are officers and sergeants who served in the Second Rifle Company of the 47th Independent Rifle Battalion:

Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant Alekseyev  
 Second Platoon Commander: Lieutenant Chernov  
 Second Platoon: Senior Sergeant Belyanin, second in command of platoon.  
 Section Leaders: Sergeant Markelov  
 Senior Sergeant Nikolay Sidelnikov  
 Two other sergeants.

4. The battalion was composed of various nationalities, such as, Tatars, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Russians; all got along well together. Service with the 47th Independent Rifle Battalion was most uneventful and monotonous, consisting of the usual training, guard and patrol duties, fatigue duty, and general army routine. Approximately two or three times per month the men took part in firing practice at a poligon (firing range) in the nearby fields. Five cartridges were issued per man per rifle with an additional three for aiming. There were also several maneuvers and exercises, some at battalion and others at company strength. The larger maneuvers usually lasted three to four days while some of the others were only one-day maneuvers. These maneuvers, held in nearby open areas, generally consisted of battalion and company exercises in attack and defense. In wintertime the troops went out on skis.
5. The Voyenny Gorodok was an extensive barracks area and, in addition to housing the Rehabilitation Battalion and the 47th Independent Rifle Battalion, it also contained an artillery school (artilleriyskoye uchilishche) and a motor transport battalion (avtobat). The barracks used by the troops were clean and completely free of vermin. This was the case because the lower half of the barracks walls was painted with oil paint.
6. Toward the end of 1946 some releases were announced, and the 1922 class was demobilized then. The military classes of 1923 and 1924 began to be released in March 1947. All men due for demobilization were transferred to another part of the barracks, where they were assembled and documented, ready for rail transportation.

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